Amnsements.

CADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15—Shenandoah.
MERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Faust.
ROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Jale of Champagne. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15 The Circus Girl. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 8:15 Love Finds the Way. and A lit of Old Chelses.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—The Little Minister.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE—8—The Write Squadron.

HARLEM OFERA HOUSE—8:16—The Beggar Student.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:16—Diplomacy.

KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:16—The Bride-Elect.

KOSTER & HALL'S—8—Vaudeville. & HIAL'S 8 Vaudeville.
THEATRE 2 8:30 The Moth and the Flams.
SQUARE GARDEN 2 to 11 P. M.—Electrical

Show METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Sousa's Patriotic Spectacle. The Trooping of the Colors, with Sousa and his Band and his Band OLYMPIA - S:15—Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

RAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2 and S—Burlesque, WALLACK'S—5.—Trovatore.

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Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW,

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

clency bill was passed. — House: A bill ting public lands to New-Mexico was ad; eulogies of the late Senator George, of Mississippi, were delivered.

ched the camp at Chickamauga Ga.

CITY.—Great satisfaction was expressed mong Army men in this city at the President's among Army men in this city at the President's call for seventy-five thousand additional volunteers; it was said that New-York's quota could be enlisted by Saturday. — The delegates to the twenty-fifth annual Conference of Charities and Correction adjourned after the closing session held in the Association Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. — Central Office detectives captured four desperate Western burglars, who they believe to be the murderers of Richard Pope, at Mott Haven, and of a woman at Cranford, N. J. — Major-General Roe left Camp Black, at Hempstead, and Brigadier-General Pennington took command for the United States Army. — The commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary were held in Chelsea Square. — Winners at exercises of the General Processes were held in Cheisea Square. — Winners at Morris Park—Belle of Holmdel, Mr. Clay, Orna-Morris Park—Belle of Holmdel, Mr. mental, Lehman, Nearest and Marsian. THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cooler with showers. The temperature yester-day: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 60; average,

The superb War News of The Tribune has so increased its circulation that it will be wise for newsdealers, wanting extra copies, to order by telegraph and before 1

THE NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The expected call for additional volunteers has ome and will be accepted by all as a guarantee that the Administration fully realizes that an excess is better than a deficit in the matter of military force, and is fully prepared to conduct this war on whatever scale may be required. The Tribune has repeatedly urged that there should be no hesitancy in calling for all the troops that could possibly be required and getting them equipped and disciplined in advance of any need. It would be far better to have done this, even if it should finally turn out that not all assembled were actually needed, than to have run the risk of waiting until there was imperative demand for more men than were at hand, and then of having to rush them hurriedly into service. We have already spoken of the President's wisdom in calling at first for a much larger volunteer army than many enthusiasts thought could ever be used in the present contest, and we are glad that he is preparing for still heavier campaigning even before the troops in the field have been tried, much less found wanting.

The second call for volunteers by no mea signifies that the President at first underestimated his task, or that any new emergency has arisen to put a graver aspect on the war. In just one respect the unexpected has happened. That is in the Philippines. At the beginning probably nobody seriously contemplated the necessity of sending an army half-way around the globe. But Admiral Dewey's great victory at Manila has entailed obligations to other nations and to humanity. We must keep order there, and so have to detach a large force as the sequel to our success. Aside from that we have no task which was not to be prepared for from the start. The new call for troops is simply the orderly execution of the work undertaken. If it seems otherwise to anybody it is because he did not realize the serious character of war, and failed of an adequate conception of what'a proper army was. The first call was doubtless for as many men as the Government felt prepared to recruit and handle without taking some time to develop camp, transportation and commissary facilities, and also to test the machinery by which the army was gathered, so as to correct its defects. The original 125,000 now being on the way to the front, there is room to equip 75,000 more, and that number is none too many for striking with irresistible force when the proper moment comes to strike.

It is said that these new troops will be recruited not from the National Guard but by open enlistment. This is certainly wise. The transfer of Guardsmen to the volunteers has been accompanied by incidents which show it is not an ideal method of making an army, how-ever necessary it may have been to follow it as the quickest way to secure one with some

knowledge of military drill. Many civilians are anxious to go to the front, and now is their chance. The Guardsmen still at home should remain to meet any possible emergency. The other people who want to enlist are generally more free from obligations to families. They can serve their country in the Army as well as the Guardsmen, and there is less chance of their being needed here.

THE GAME AT SANTIAGO.

The hunters appear to have trapped the game. Admiral Cervera's swift and powerful fleet, of which so great things were expected by the Spaniards, and of which not a little was feared by some Americans, is credibly reported to be still in the harbor of Santiago, and altogether likely to remain there until it emerges under the Stars and Stripes. For the American fleet is just outside the narrow gateway, ready to engage with deadly effect any Spanish ship that ventures out. In open water, where all could fight at once and gain whatever advantage their superior speed gives them, the Spanish ships would be no match for those under Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley. Coming out one by one through that narrow passage, they would have no chance of victory at all. They would be disposed of as are the game-beasts at a royal battue, when a hundred head are driven one by one through a narrow passage close to where the royal hunter stands with a supply of guns and a lot of servants to keep them loaded.

Why the Spanish commander ever went into that harbor is not clear, unless some of his ships were disabled and unable to proceed further. As we have already pointed out, he could not thus raise the blockade, for Santiago was never blockaded. He could not relieve Havana, for the two places are separated by hundreds of miles of country controlled by the insurgents. Possibly he could get a little coal there, though that is doubtful. He could not get his ships repaired there, for Santiago is not equipped with facilities for doing such work. The presumption, come to by a process of elimination, is therefore that his ships not out of coal, or otherwise in distress, and had to put into the nearest friendly port they could find. And there, as might have been expected, they were discovered and trapped by their vigilant opponents, with a probability of a repetition of the story of Manila, with some little and beneficent variation.

For it would really be a pity to serve Admiral Cervera's fleet as Admiral Montojo's was served. There are four splendid ships in it. They are just the kind of ships we want, and they are worth about \$3,000,000 apiece. It would be too bad to have to destroy them. If they can only be starved into surrender, or otherwise taken without smashing and sinking them, they will form a most acceptable addition to our Navy and go some little way toward repaying us the cost of the war which Spain has forced upon us. Our naval commanders can, of course, be trusted to take this into account and to act in all things according to the dictates of prudence and the National welfare. It looks as if they were fully worthy to be trusted. A few days ago their landsmen critics, who never smelled sait water save from the deck of a Hoboken ferryboat, berating them for their clumsiness in letting the Spaniards outwit them. It now seems that no such thing has occurred. On the contrary, our commanders, with slower ships, have trapped the Spaniards in their own harbor with neatness and completeness. Whether they will go in and fight them, or will blockade the port and starve them into submission, or, as has been suggested, will block the narrow gateway by sinking in it a hulk or two laden with stone, and so be able to spare for other use the ships that would otherwise be needed to guard the place, or adopt some other course not yet even spoken of, there is every reason for continued confidence in the Government and its naval officers, and in their competence to conduct the campaign in the best possible way.

SPAIN'S COMPLAINT.

day before, and-well, we think we have read organized here as a National body twenty-five it every morning since the war began. Now, years ago. But, aside from sentiment, its meet- a good visible supply. we don't have to read the rest. We know the five words that follow. If we didn't find that plaintive announcement in the morning papers we should think that the Atlantic cable service had failed in its duty, or that Spain, losing heart, was ceasing to prosecute the war with her customary vigor.

We don't remember all the things regarding which Spain has complained to the Powers. We can't. But the burden of them all is that the people of this country are uncivilized, that they know nothing of true politeness, that they are no gentlemen. Professor Condé, who teaches international law at Madrid, says our ways of fighting are uncivilized. The Spanish Minister of the Interior says so, too; Lieutenant Carranza, who has dwelt among us, like a modern Diogenes, went around with his pistol looking for one gentleman. He couldn't find one. And now Colonel Cortijo, late prisoner of war and brother-in-law of that distinguished teacher of etiquette Valeriano Weyler, adds his testimony. We didn't know how to treat him like a gentleman. Oh, lamentable ignorance! To a people like the Spaniards, who have lived all their lives in the atmosphere of exalted politeness, it must be hard to meet those who know nothing of true courtesy. Their embarrassment is obvious. We hadn't thought of the explana-

But why protest to the Powers? We don't see what the Powers can do to help them. However they may sympathize with Spain in her predicament, they can only utter the tru-"have inquired first regarding the antecedents of these Americans, their character and their can't expect them to civilize this country, right out of hand, up to the required standard. It would take too long and delay the war too much. Civilizing is a slow process. Spain knows this from experience. Of course, her own civilization is famous, but though she has had all she has now for three centuries, it took

many more than three to develop it. There's

no harm in "complaining to the Powers," but

it is not likely to help matters. Spain doesn't like this country's way of fighting. It shows a lamentable ignorance of good form. It seems that this country's warships shoot at Spanish fortifications without first sending word that they intend to. The Span- be lessened, or how they may be more quickly lards are said to be sometimes in doubt as to restored to self-supporting citizenship, is ils-It has ever been this country's way, even in private affairs, to shoot first and explain afterward. It is more economical of words, for when the shooting is over the explanation is often superfluous. Of course, we are a young country, and our methods lack a little in refinement. We have much to learn from this our conditions and the dissemination of a spirit of first meeting in many decades with a European | brotherhood. And the second was that the de-Power. It is a noble opportunity for Spain as pendents of the community are not to be rea civilizing influence. Let her come forward

noble efforts with sword and rifle at civilizing her colonies! Of course, there is no harm in her protesting daily to the Powers about this country's barbarism. It reads well at home, and is a splendid example of polite but aggressive warfare. We know it's polite, because it's Castilian. The

the Teuton tribes, with the sword. Look at her

try have heard of Castilian politeness, and the classic story that is told to illustrate it. When a Don offers his guest a bottle of wine and a glass he turns his back in his politeness while the latter helps himself. We hope overindulgence in this engaging form of urbanity has not resulted in a habit. We trust we shall see the faces of some Dons before this war of civilization is over.

ANGLO-SAXON UNION OF HEARTS.

Year by year the Queen's birthday is more and more celebrated in the United States. The celebrations of it increase in number, in largeness and importance of attendance, and in cordiality of sentiment. They now by far outclass any celebration of any American anniversary in Great Britain, for an obvious and natural reason, there being so many more Britons in the United States than there are Americans in Great Britain. But participation in them is by no means confined to the Britons within the States. Men of American birth and of American parentage are glad to join in these tributes of affection and admiration to the revered woman who has for more than half a century been the unwavering friend of this Republic, and often its great benefactor, and who now far more than any other living person is the head and crown of the entire English-speaking world. In a marked and worthy measure these man-

ifestations are personal to the Queen. Yet we shall run no risk of being charged with the slightest disrespect to Her Majesty in saying that in a higher, deeper and broader sense they are not merely personal. They transcend dependence upon even her august personality. They are national, international, racial. Victoria is loved and honored, not merely because she is a great Queen and a good woman. There are other great sovereigns in the world; other Queens who are as pure examples of womanhood as she. The anniversaries of the Austrian Emperor, of the venerable Danish Queen, of the brave and virtuous Queen Regent of Spain, are regarded with some interest in this country, but not with the shadow of a tithe of that which is spontaneously given to the British Queen. It is because she is a Queen of our own race and blood, the head of a sister nation, the titular ruler of the elder half of our own people, who are one with us in spirit, in sympathy, in ambition, and in destiny. That is why the sturdiest of Yankees are glad to join in singing, in alternate stanzas with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "God Save the Queen."

That fact was made unmistakably clear on Tuesday night at the various celebrations held in this country in honor of the Queen's birth-The keynote of the speeches was that of Angle-Saxon union. It will not be a political union, undoing the work of separation done a hundred and twenty-five years ago. That is not to be looked for. To what extent it may be a formal alliance in terms is to be seen. Such a hard and fast arrangement may not be made. But there is something more and better than these, or something without which these, if effected, would be empty and futile. That is what was expressed by the illustrious statesman who has just passed away, in the much-abused phrase "union of hearts." That is the union that is being effected, that has already to a great extent been effected, and which each passing day is strengthening and confirwing, between the two great branches and among all parts and fractions of the Englishspeaking race. And that, for this country and for the old country and for all the Anglo-Saxon race, and for the wide cause of civilization and progress and human rights the world around, is the crown of the closing century and the most inspiring omen of the century to come.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY.

Without doubt the National Conference of Charitles and Correction, which adjourned yesterday after a week's session in this city, surpassed all previous conferences in the importance of the topics discussed and in the widespread interest which their discussion aroused. "Spain has complained to the Powers." We There was a sentimental fitness in holding the read it in yesterday's papers, in those of the Conference in New-York this year, for it was tinguished speakers, many of whom are lifelong students of social questions, cannot fall to be benefited by a close view of the American metropolis. They will profit by what they have learned here-of the defects no less than the excellencies of New-York's penal and charitable work. And we trust they will carry away with them pleasant memories of those who, in this city, are striving, however imperfectly, to put in practical effect the aims and ideals of agitating the ecclesiastical mind of England. the Conference. New-York is often held up to repreach as a city immersed in sordid materialism. But, as a matter of fact, no city in the world is more responsive to religious and eager and intelligent interest in the great ques-

tions relating to penology and philanthropy. But the resulting benefits of the meeting are not confined to the members who took part in it. The city of New-York is under obligations to the Conference for coming here and giving to its citizens the stimulus and inspiration of its presence. That so many people attended the sessions of the Conference at a time when the war is to so great an extent monopolizing public thought pecially those who live in large cities, should for reckoning their percentage. be deeply interested in the great questions of sociology. For upon their correct solution depends the future of our civilization. It is in the great cities that the problems of charity and correction are chiefly found. They are intiism: "Gentlemen are always careful with mately bound up with the daily life of all the "whom they associate in arms. You should citizens; for in the municipality, even more citizens; for in the municipality, even more than in the State, there is no such thing as individual solidarity. All are in the same socio-"manners." What can the Powers do? Spain logical boat, and the evil virus of the "slums" must inevitably spread contagion through the regions inhabited by the wealthy and the in-

Moreover, the average citizen has a direct pecuniary interest in the effort to administer public charities and correction in the best possible manner. For he has to pay the bills in the form of taxes. The fire of altruism may not burn very ardently in his heart. Personally, indeed, he may be wholly indifferent to the condition of his unfortunate brothers. But, at any rate, he must pay his share of their support, and therefore any expert advice as to how the number of society's dependents may tened to by him with attention. Underlying all the addresses of the Conference which has just adjourned were two great ideas tacitly assumed as axiomatic, and therefore not needing proof. The first was that it is the duty of soclety to prevent pauperism and crime as far as possible by the reform of defective social possible, but, at any rate, to be regarded as brothers. It is a great thing that even the vilest criminals are to-day treated with humanity, and that gentle ministrations of helpful mercy surround those who are sick and in need. But, as in so many other cases, those who help are much more benefited than those who are helped. The people of the country at large, whose high-wrought ideals of philanthropic im-

Wyck wants to do anything particularly defiant of the respectable sentiment of the community he begins to talk about the great popular vote which he received, and his one all-sufficient answer to criticism is the assertion that the people chose him to rule the city and to them will be be responsible. Tammany believes above all things in the democratic idea of government. The voice of the people is the voice of God. The educated classes may have fine plans for ideal administration. But Tammany's noble ambition is to represent the majority and give them what they want. If the majority in a district want a prizefighter for an Alderman, not only should they have him, but it is an attack on republican government to try to persuade them that their choice is not a proper one. And by the same token, of course, Tammany always strives with all its might to give voters what they ask for when their desires turn not toward what Tammany offers to them. Does it? Let us see.

At the last election the voters of the XIXth Assembly District decided that they wished Howard P. Okie to represent them in the Board of Aldermen. Did Tammany gracefully consent? Not at all. It proceeded to count in another person, and for many months now the Tammany majority in the Board of Aldermen has been transacting business with the aid of this man whom the citizens of the XIXth District rejected. Mr. Okle went into court and proved that he was the rightful Alderman, and secured orders for a recanvass of the vote and the grant to him of a certificate of election. Nor did he secure this without a struggle. Every possible effort was made to throw technical obstacles in the way of his securing justice and giving the people of the XIXth District the representation they had decreed. But finally, under compulthe County Canvassers issued to him a certificate of election fully entitling him to membership in the Board of Aldermen. On Tuesday he appeared with his certificate to take his seat,

Tammany, of course, received him with respect, if not with open arms, as the representative of the people? Notice the proceedings. The clerk, Mr. Blake, a good Tammany man, calmly refused to pay any attention to the certificate and went on to call the name of Mr. Geagan, the person illegally holding Mr. Okle's seat. Mr. Okle demanded that his name be called, and then Alderman Burns, another Tammany believer in the "voice of the people," announced that the Board was the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and in spite of Mr. Okle's election, as determined beyond appeal by the courts, he was for keeping him from his seat unless the Board was "compelled" to seat him, His idea prevailed, and the Corporation Counsel was asked to examine Mr. Okle's certificate, and is, of course, expected, if possible, to furnish an excuse for keeping Mr. Gengan in the Board. That looks very much like plain deflance of the people's will. But perhaps it is just carrying out the people's will as understood by Mayor Van Wyck, in giving Tammany absolute power to do as it pleases in the name of that same dear

Cervera has bottled himself up at Santiago. Will Schley drive in a cork or smash the bottle?

The remarkable readiness of the machine to have the despised reformers of the City Club ti bear the burden of its row with Tammany does not go well with its battle-cry of "Better a Tammany Mayor than a Reformer!"

He fights best who fights when best prepared.

It is quite characteristic of the anti-Semitic movement that some of its conspicuous leaders in Austria should have fallen under the cloud of "financial irregularity"—in plain speech, of Islands,"—(Washington Star. It is quite characteristic of the anti-Semitic swindling and stealing. How sorely Jewish thrift must have vexed their righteous souls!

The Spanish spy market still ranges high, with

of his life to combating patriotism, which he world. The eminent Russian evidently wants to

Whether or not it is proper to ride a bicycle to church, and, if it is, in what garb the rider shall be arrayed, are questions now greatly A schism in the Church is not, however, feared.

as many imagine, and, such as it is, it is caused more by sickness and bad management than by actual battle. In the Napoleonic wars the British losses were 5 2-8 per cent a year, the twothirds of 1 per cent arising from casualties in battle and the 5 per cent from sickness and other causes. Of course, sanitary conditions are new much better, but disease is still more potent than the sword. In the Franco-German v 1870-'71 the losses were about 5 per cent of all engaged, and were divided pretty evenly between battle and disease. The rate of loss among officers was much higher than among the mer is in itself a striking evidence of this city's in- Down to the present time the losses of Spain terest in the Conference and its work. Nor is in the present war have been fairly heavy, but it at all strange that intelligent Americans, es- those on the American side have been too few

PERSONAL.

Says "The Washington Star": "The prospect of having fifty thousand to one hundred thousand young men assembled in camps during the coming summer has appealed to D. L. Moody as affording an exceptional opportunity for evangelistic work among them. Already he has sent the Rev. A. C. Dixon, General O. O. Howard, Major Whittle and J. H. Burke to Florida, where they have inaugu-J. H. Burke to Fiorita, where they have inaugurated the mission under the most favorable circumstances. Should the war continue, Mr. Moody will go to the front, where his experience in the Christian Commission of the late war will be of great service to him. Mr. Moody hopes to be able to raise enough money within the next thirty days to place a Testament and religious book in the hand of every soldier in the Army, and to send out at least a score of experienced evangelists."

It is said that Admiral Dowey has never voted, holding, as so many of the older men in the Army and Navy do, that an officer ought not to dabble in politics, "but serve his country, no matter who is in power," simply upholding the existing Adminis-tration without comment or question.

The hapless little boy King of Spain puts innumerable questions to his military professor concerning the forces of the United States, and indicates to him the plans of campaign which he thinks would be successful. Every morning on going to embrace his august mother, he says to her: "Madam, I have a favor to ask of you: I wish to go to Cuba to fight the Americans." It is useless to tell him that he is too young. He declares that he is King, and weeps with vexation because he cannot serve his country.

Edwin Brant Frost, whose recent election as fessor of astrophysics will soon make him a member of the staff of the Yerkes Observatory, is After being graduated from Dartmouth in 1886 he took Professor Young's course in practical astronomy at Princeton, and returned to Dartmouth garded as so much social slag, but as brothers he went to Germany and spent one semester at and civilize us, as Charlemagne used to convert and fellow-citizens still, to be reformed when Strasburg, where he intended to continue his studies. But the opportunity of becoming voluntary assistant at the Imperial Astrophysical Obtary assistant at the Imperial Astrophysical Observatory, in Potsdam, which is but rarely accorded, took him to that celebrated institution, where he assisted Professors Vogel and Scheiner in their important spectroscopic researches on the motion of stars in the line of sight. A year later he was appointed assistant on the regular staff, and undertook his well-known investigations on the thermal radiation of sun spots and the solar surface. The results of this work have cast grave doubts on the validity of the long-accepted idea that sun apole are cavities in the photosphere. In

Licutenant-General Bernardo Augusti, Govern nor-General of the Philippines, gained his experience war in the suppression of the last Carlist rebellion in Spain. He took an active part in campaigns which broke the power of the Carlist leaders, and won for himself the reputation of be leaders, and won for himself the reputation of being an energetic soldier, devoted to his profession. He held several important commands, and at the close of the war had attained to the rank of general of division. He was at that time a comparatively young man; to-day he is fifty-eight years old. Three years ago he was appointed commander of the Eighth Army Corps, sationed at Coruna, and later was placed at the head of the Sixth Army Corps, at Hurgos. He has not had much experience in Spanish colonial affairs, having been appointed Governor-General of the Philippines only a few months ago.

THE TALK OF THE DAY,

"Justice," the organ of the Delaware Single Taxers, denounces the war, on the ground that it fosters militarism and the hope of the "privileged classes" for a big standing army; that it encour ages corruption, public and private; that the United States commits robbery by selzing the property of inoffensive Spaniards at sea, and that war itself is a great evil. It declares that Henry George was always opposed to war.

"The Comet" Man.-"The Streak" is nowhere Yesterday we had news an hour earlier than you did. did.
"The Streak" Man.—Don't you fret. To-day our extra was dated two hours later than yours.—(Boston Transcript.

The United States Consul at Shanghai thus de scribes a new Chinese firecracker: chambers, separated by a plug of clay, through which runs a connecting fuse. There is also a fuse extending from the powder in the lower chamber through the side of the cracker. When the cracker is to be fired it is set on end and fire set to the fus-The powder exploding in the chamber throws the cracker high in the air, where the second charge is exploded by fire from the fuse extending through the plug between the two chambers. In the manufacture of these the clay is first tamped in with punch, to form the separating plug. The lower hamber is then loaded with powder and closed by turning over the paper at the end. The upper chamber is loaded and closed with clay. A hole is punched in the side of the lower chamber with an awl, and the fuse inserted through this opening."

"Josephine told me of her engagement in the trictest confidence."
"Don't her parents approve it?"
"Yes, but she wants to go around and tell all he other girls herself."—(Chicago Record.

A hospital for jockeys and stable boys is about to be opened at Chantilly. The new buildings, which have been erected with the help of subventions granted by the Minister of Agriculture from the funds of the pari-mutuel, together with subscriptions from racing accieties and individuals, were designed by M. Sanson, and were blessed the other day by the Bishop of Reauvais.

Naval Commander—To give you the information you ask, young man, would be premature, and might cost us two or three battle-ships.

Correspondent—But, good heavens, if I don't get that information it may cost me my job!—(Chicago Tribune.

A number of business firms in Canada are using a private postal card, on which is printed in colors an emblematic device indicating the union of feelbetween Great Britain and the United Columbia, with the eagle at her feet, and Britannia, with the lion at her feet, are seated together, with the shields of the two countries in front of The American and British flags are waving over them, a picture of the globe appearing in the centre, and woven in the device are the words, "Angle-Saxon, Gloria Mundi. One Aim, One Goal." Hazen-I like to see a man stick by his friends.
Now, for instance, if a man told you I was an ass,
you wouldn't join right in with him, would you?
Dilby-No, sir, I'd rebuke him. I'd tell him that
the truth should not be spoken on all occasions.
(Boston Transcript.

A Western paper recently requested answers to the question "What do you regard as the most common fault of present-day young men?" The most original answer received was "Preference for a white-shirt job."

"The Jacksonville Times-Union" says: transport-ship St. Charles, which was in Port Tampa last week, is a queer craft, and attracted a great deal of attention. She is a sidewheel steamer, and is built so that she can run either on land or most as smoothly as over the water. It is reported that the St. Charles will be used for hauling water from Key West to the fleet at Tortugas."

A Happy Discovery,-"Your dandruff cure is a perfect imposition!"

Didn't it remove the dandruff?"
Yes, and it took the hair with it."
Tid it? Thank you, my dear sir; thank you a one and times!"

thousand times!"
"What do you mean?"
"Aha, I will now add to the label 'Guaranteed to remove superfluous hair!" And may I not expect a testimonial from you, sir?"
"Go to blazes!"—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Philadelphia Record" says that foreign baggage labels are in great demand just now. And student of the University of Pennsylvania has cornered the market in these labels, selling them aircady the bluffers have started to smear their dress-suit cases with the marks belonging to Euappeared in Chestnut-st, yesterday with his travel-marked grip, and attracted considerable attention. Home-made labels in imitation of those from varibring the highest prices, as the enterprising dealer claims that these are very rare. The profit in this queer business must be exceedingly large, as this particular chemist, who is dependent upon his own resources for his livelihood and schooling, is enabled to take quite extensive trips and live in lux-ury during his summer vacation. His fellow-students are his principal customers, but lots of other from the label merchant's boarding-house with colored slips in their hands,"

A green cyclist makes a fat repair shop.
About all some brokers ever do is their unwise
ustomers.
The house without a mortgage lacks one of the

WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS. A dispatch from Hayti said that Admiral Cervers had divided his fleet, it was believed, and that the

Vizcaya and the Alfonso XIII had been destroyed. It is known that the fleet is at Santiago. The Alfonso XIII is said on good authority to be at

there had threatened to make use of German cruisers in order to land provisions in spite of Admiral Dewey's refusal to grant permission. A dispatch from Berlin semi-officially denied the report.

UNCONFIRMED WAR RUMORS "The Evening Journal" published a dispatch from Washington which said that the invasion of Cuba would not be delayed until the fleets at Santiago

In the same paper there appeared a dispatch from sent the Baltimore and the captured gunboat Callao to recapture the Saranac at Ilollo, and to take the Spanish gunboat El Cano. A dispatch from Hong Kong of May 17 said that the Boston and the Concord had been sent to retake the Saranac, and a measage from Admiral Dewey, sent from Hong Kong on May 12, said that El Cano had probably been destroyed. Another message from Hong Kong by way of London yesterday said that the Saranae had been released.

TRIBUTES APPRECIATED.

LONDON NOTES THE AMERICAN OBSERV. ANCE OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CRITICS CONVINCED THAT

HIS JUDGMENT WAS NOT AT FAULT. IRY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, May 25.-The significance of the American celebration of the Queen's birthday does not escape observation here, even if the Derby has been won by a rank outsider, and if the mortal remains of Gladstone are awaited at midnight in the ancient hall of William Rufus Everything is related in detail; the chaplain's prayer in the Senate for the Queen; the salutes from the warships and batteries at Tampa; the enthusiasm of the American armies about to embark for Cuba and the Philippines when "God Save the Queen' is played; the messages of congratulation from the Presbyterian General Assembly; Whitelaw Reid's speech in New-York, and all the other signs of good feeling toward England. Extracts from Mr. Reid's speech were cabled to "The Daily Telegraph" and are reprinted this afternoon by "The St. James's Gazette" and other journals, and are widely commented upon as among the most notable public utterances respecting Anglo-American relations.

The general effect of all these American demonstrations is to convince even Mr. Chamberlain's critics that his judgment was not at fault when he startled them by advocating in an outspoken way an Anglo-American alliance, but that he was merely thinking more quickly than themselves and forecasting with unerring instinct the forces of public opinion on each side of the Atlantic.

To-day's "Westminster Gazette" connects the celebration of the Queen's birthday in Tampa, New-York and elsewhere in America with the departure of the troops from San Francisco to the Philippines, and contends that Englishmen, instead of being dazed by sudden displays of emotion and friendliness, or being distrustful and suspicious of American sincerity, should perceive the essential truth that war has taken the Americans out of themselves and is fast driving them from their purely continental aims. It predicts that England and America will each find a way of safety in friendly cooperation and opportunities during the next few months for building up a common policy out of joint sims and interests. Criticism has been runnir & heavily against Mr. Chamberlain during the last ten days, but the moral support which he has received from America tends to increase the effect of his recent speech.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, May 25.—In the newspapers to-day there are several striking instances of American and anti-American feeling. While the majority of the papers allude with pleasure to the references to the Queen in yesterday's celebrations at New-York and Tampa, and in the prayer of the chaplain of the Senate, "The Morning Post" has allowed to appear in its columns a violent denunciation of America from the Hon. Stuart Erskine, a brother of Baron Erskine, who alludes to America's "present immoral erskine, who alludes to America's present minors warfare against Spain." and asserts that the sentiment of the country, which is worth having, is for Spain. On the other hand, "The St. James's Gazette," which has hitherto been bitterly anti-American, seems to be becoming much more friend-ly. It says regarding the disposition to blame America for the slow progress of the war: Sallors who know the Pacific and the Caribbean

Sea are well aware that delay is the essence of a naval war. They remember that Nelson found difficulty to discover the Spanish fleet somewhere between Jamaica and Cadiz, and they realize that this slow procession is not interesting. But the presence of the gunboats around the sullen island means that the American officers are getting the range of every gun of the batteries that will later oppose the landing of the troops, just as Nelson did on a similar occasion.

"The Westminster Gazette", troops, and the sullent state of the troops. Sea are well aware that delay is the essence of a

"The Westminster Gazette" strongly advocates a distinct understanding between the United States and Great Britain. It says:

and Great Britain. It says:

The Americans are not going to step out of their continent without raising a variety of questions which will involve them with the European Powers. Their Monroeism, in so far as it relates to South America, is likely to be questioned anew, and a European squeeze is likely to be applied to them from many parts. Therefore, it is highly desirable for them, as well as for us, that there should be a British-American understanding, and it behooves both countries to consider betimes some of the essential business aspects of the matter.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st, when Miss Emeline Jenkins Danforth, daughter of Mrs. George H. Danforth, was married to Louis Morris Starr. Several hundred guests were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. James R. Danforth, of Cincinnati, an uncle of the bride, assisted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith. The bride, attired in a gown of white satin, trimmed with lace and orange blossoms, entered the church with her brother, George Henry Danforth. Miss Henriette D. Danforth, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Miss Bessle H. Williamson, of Wyoming, N. J.; Miss Nella V. Wilder, of Morris town, N. J.; Miss Isabel Danforth, sister of the bride; Miss Grace Jenkins, of Newburg, a cousin; Miss Mary L. Swift and Miss Jessie D. Weir, of this city, were the bridesmaids. These young women were attired in dainty costumes of pink slik, velled with pink mousseline de sole, and white chip hats trimmed with pink mousseline de sole and pink roses. Their souvenirs from the bride were wreathpins set with pearls. Mr. Starr, who the oldest son of Theodore B. Starr, was at tended as best man by his brother, Howard White tended as best man by his brother, Howard White Starr. The ushers were Anson W. Burchard, Edward Van Volkenburgh, fr., Robert C. Mead, fr., Dr. Theodors G. White, James Rowland Nash, Dr. Benjamin Duryea Woodward, Dr. Frank J. Mather and Francis J. Danforth, a brother of the bride. Immediately after the ceremony there was an informal reception at the home of the brides mother, No. 166 West Fifty-eighth-st, Because of the bridesroom's family being in mourning only relatives were invited to the house.

only daughter of Mrs. James Bruce Chastain, of Baltimore, Md., to Andrew Glassell Dickinson, fr., of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday after rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, offclated at the ceremony, which was followed by The house without a mortgage lacks one of the modern conveniences.

Hut few men can resist the temptation to swallow undeserved praise.

Cynics and pessimists have a hard row to hoe in this contrary old world.

The man who acknowledges that he is a chump has begun to acquire wisdom.

There would be fewer axes ground if the grinders had to turn the crank.

Actors should stop trying to elevate the stage and try to elevate the public.

The wise worm doesn't crawl out until after the early bird has caten his breakfast.

The man who can extract clive oil from cotton-seed should be able to gather figs from thisties.

—(Chicago News.

the-Hudson. His guests were Mrs. and Mrs. E. C. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Capen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. Close and Mrs. E. E. Bruggerhof. George R. Read was the whip.

The wedding of Miss Ella Lewis, daughter late George Washington Lewis, to James McKin-ney White, of this city, will occur in Grace Church, Berryville, Va., on Wednesday, June 1. Min Lewis is a sister of Mrs. Edwin Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

Good Times yesterday on its trip from the Walderf-Astoria to the Woodmansten Inn. at West Chester village. The coach was engaged for the round trip by Ewald Fleitmann, whose guesta after luncheon, attended the races at Morris Park.

issued invitations for the marriage of their daugh ter. Miss Elizabeth Baker Wainewright, to Jeffer son Church, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday event June 8, in the Calvary Protestant Episoc Church, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-first-st. The reception will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth-ave, and Forty-fourth-st.

WHY SHOULD THEY COMPLAINS From The Albany Press Knickerbocke

Mayor Van Wyek's "turning down" of Chief McCullagh is disapproved of by Bosses Platt and Quigg and criticised by all machine Republicans. The fact of the matter is, however, that Platt, Quigg & Co. have none to blame but themselves. By keeping General Tracy in the race for the Mayoralty they shoompassed the defeat of seth low and all that the Low demant 2000.